The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,721—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th Jan., 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Canananord, Tellicherry, Beypore, Callcut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHARY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metiapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIK AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 19th Jan., 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Jan., 1880, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

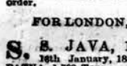
The Patna is due in London about 19th February. Transfer, at Aden made by Company. The Patna carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates, a favorable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

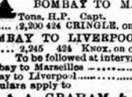
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Rummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Capt.
CASTALIA	2,200	424	CRINGLE, on or about 31st Jan

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ITALIA	2,245	424	KNOX, on or about 21st Jan.

To be followed at intervals.

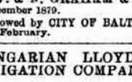
FARES —Bombay to Marseilles ..... Rs. 400
Bombay to Liverpool ..... „ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th December 1879.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain BRAND, will sail as above on or about the 31st January, 1880.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For lace Saloon and Cabins, or other particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th December 1879.

N.B.—To be followed by CITY OF BALTIMORE, Captain VESSEL, about 25th February.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. CARNIFSO, Captain V. Ballovich, on the 15th February, 1880.

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain G. Martinalich, to sail on the 10th March, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 290	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 121
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-5	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne, } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
BOMBAY TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.

MAHARAJAH will sail about 30th January.
SHAH JEHAN will sail about 11th February.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
15th January, 1880. Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship REGENT MURRAY, Captain DUNCAN GRAY, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel from LONDON, and are requested to present BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT, if any, to the undersigned and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS AT ONCE from the Prince's Dock.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the ship unless previously passed by the Captain.

JOSEPH SOARES,
Agent, Ship Regent Murray.

MARINE STOREKEEPER'S NOTICE.
No. 1 of 1879-80.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER, Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 noon of the 26th January, 1880, for the supply by contract of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for one year from 1st April 1880 to 31st March, 1881, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1881-82.

2. Printed Form of Tender, with Schedules of the articles to be supplied, can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rupees 3 per copy. No Tender in any other form will be accepted. Tenderers must distinctly understand that any alterations, &c., or erasure in the figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedules, viz., "Tendered Rates" "per" and "Amount at the Tendered Rates," or omission of totals, will render the Tender informal and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedules the rates, &c., at which they tender to supply each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender for.

7. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper, which are sealed and kept at his office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the Form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any Tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain at the Office of the undersigned any further information they may require in connection with the contract.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 16th December 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th Jany.
(a) PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
SURAT	3141	520	W. E. Breese	31st do.
(a) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th do.
(a) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(a) MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	3468	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
THIBET	2253	400	J. H. Torbock ...26th Jan., 1880
LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt ..... 30th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2253	450	W. W. Fentiman ....31st Jan. 1880,
BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser .....14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector .....28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances ..	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1880,
At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen . . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

"You will perhaps be gratified to know that I consider the preparation you sent me highly satisfactory. It is quickly applied, is very effective and far preferable to the article made by noted London manufacturer." (Sd.) N. V., November 5th, 1879.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—H. E. the GOVERNOR, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, will be present at the Theatre TO-NIGHT. It is hoped that there will be a LARGE NUMBER of MEMBERS of the Regiment.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a 1st Class Engineer and Millwright, well qualified to take full charge of a Spinning Mill. Address, A. K., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A. G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the Volunteer Hall at Byculla on FRIDAY, the 16th instant. Dancing to commence at 9 p. m. Tickets Re. 1 each. To be had from the STATION MASTERS, Byculla and Boree Bunder.

TO LET, for three months, Captain Becke's BUNGALOW, Marine Lines. Apply to Major MARRYAT, R. E., Tents, Esplanade.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Oil Paintings and Books on MONDAY, the 19th January, at 3 p. m., at Messrs. CRAWFORD'S ROOMS. Catalogues on application.

PIANO, SEMI-GRAND, by BROADWOOD, lately purchased and in excellent order, to be SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY, at 3-30 p.m.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 33 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SALE, a Bell & Co.'s Home Washing Machine, indispensable to Schools or large Establishments, in good order. Price Rs. 140. Apply "A.Z.," Post Office, Igatpuri.

SACCONE'S SHERRY Rs. 21 per doz. Hamilton and Grieve's Finest Dry Champagne Rs. 52 per doz. Fine Scotch Whiskey Rs. 20 per doz. Fine Pale Brandy Rs. 26 per doz. WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. Price in bottles Rs. 24 per dozen, or in Jars containing 2 Gallons at Rs. 24 per jar. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ZULU SWORDS, METZ FRUITS, CHOCO LATE MENIER, &c., &c., at PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

ANNUAL BALL will be held on the 4th February.

F. STOKES, Capt & Adjut.,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR,
(IN AID OF THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING FUND),
TO BE HELD IN TENTS ON THE ESPLANADE,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, THE 5TH AND 6TH FEB. 1880.
Under the special patronage and support of
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
AND
H. E. LIEUT-GENERAL H. J. WARRE, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.
H. E. REAR ADMIRAL W. GORE-JONES, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of East India Station.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Major Mant, R. E. — C. Young, Esq., R. E.
J. M. Campbell, Esq., C. S. — G. W. Terry, Esq.
H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S. — S. Newcombe Fox, Esq. Hon. Secy.

Further particulars with programme to follow.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS of H. M.'s 17th Lancers, now stationed at Mhow, will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by ANY MESSMAN in their employ, now or hereafter, whether they be contracted in the name of the Officers' Mess or in his own name.

S. S. NAPLES.

NOTICE—Neither the Master nor Agents will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the above steamer.

JAMES RANTON, Master.

Bombay, 16th January 1880.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m., THIS DAY (FRIDAY).

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 16th January 1880.

CHUBB'S BOXES.—The following are now available :—Cash Boxes 6, 7½, 9, 10½, 11½, and 13 inches; Despatch Boxes 12½, 15, 17, and 18½ inches; Writing Boxes complete with Leather Cover 16½ by 10½ by 7; Key Boxes 8 inches; Safes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 36, and 40 inches; Padlocks 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches; Press Locks 3, 3½, and 4 inches; Till Locks 2 2½, and 3 inches; Box Locks 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES, PAID UP IN FULL.
RESERVED FUND Rs. 42,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DIRECTORS.

James Thorburn, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.) — Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Hon'ble M. Mowat (of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.) — Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
William Maitland, Esq. (of Messrs Ewart, Latham, & Co.) — Vurjeevundass Madowdass, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Proprietors and Shareholders the audited accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December last.

During that period a low rate of interest has prevailed, and the demand for money has been moderate.

The Profit and Loss Statement shows a net gain of Rs. 3,52,872-2-8, including the balance of Rs. 13,306-15-1 brought from the half-year ended 30th June last.

As usual at this season, the Directors have declared an additional dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This will absorb a sum of Rs. 2,50,000, and leave a balance of Rs. 1,02,872-2-8 to be carried forward.

No bad debts has been made during the past half-year.

The past-due bills, it will be observed from the accounts, have been reduced to Rs. 13,76,922 7-8, the balance having been paid in full with interest. To meet the amount still outstanding, the Directors have sold for five lakhs the properties given as collateral security by Mr. Kessowjee Naik, and a substantial deposit has been paid. All the Mills against which the Bank has claims have been sold,—although the sale of one of them has not yet been confirmed by the High Court,—and the Directors are led to expect a dividend in the aggregate of Rs. 5,83,000. A sum of nearly one lakh in Government securities and cash has been recovered from another obligant, who has also deposited the title-deeds of two properties worth Rs. 80,000. Other securities to the value of Rs. 49,000 are in the Bank's possession, or within its control, and will shortly be realized. There are also disputed claims which are the subject of suits now pending in the High Court, and claims against parties still solvent, who are being pressed to discharge them. The Directors are confident that from the above sources, and from the liquidation of the Carwar Company, Limited, a sum will be realized sufficient to wipe out the balance of the past-due bill account.

By Order of the Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th January 1880.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 31ST DEC., 1879.

Dr.		Rs. a. p.
To Capital		1,00,00,000 0 0
„ Reserved Fund		22,00,000 0 0
„ Public Deposits at Head Office		54,46,159 11 11
„ Do. do. Branches		13,62,789 0 11
„ Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,11,27,984 8 8
„ Bank Post Bills Outstanding		10,904 15 6
„ Profit and Loss Account		3,52,872 2 8
		Rs. 4,03,90,715 2 8

Cr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government Securities		30,61,459 14 0
„ Loans on Government Securities, Port Trust Bonds, and Bullion	57,16,794 14 10	
„ Do. on Goods, Metals and other Securities	2,70,893 6 4	
		59,96,488 5 2
„ Cash Credits on Govt. Securities, Goods & Metals		6,84,823 0 9
„ Overdrawn Current Accounts		4,967 8 11
„ *Bills discounted and purchased		57,41,767 13 5
„ Balances with other Banks		2,44,465 0 2
„ Premises and Furniture —original cost	5,48,431 5 9	
Written off for deterioration in former years	Rs. 1,95,000	
Do. this year „	10,000	
	2,05,000 0 0	
		3,43,431 5 9
Adjusted values of Premises & Furniture Account		3,38,431 5 9
„ Stamps		2,949 2 9
„ Stationery value on hand		24,226 0 0
„ Adjusting Account		57,324 2 10
„ Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion		2,09,08,287 13 8
		Rs. 4,03,90,715 2 8

* Of which Rs. 13,76,922-7-8 are past-due.

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 31ST DEC., 1879.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries of Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,46,554 1 10
„ Directors' and Auditors' Fees	11,250 0 0
„ Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting	3,783 4 0
„ Law Charges	3,035 13 0
„ Miscellaneous Charges	17,277 1 9
„ Brokerage	1,112 10 0
„ Stationery	5,635 0 11
„ Net Profit for the half-year	3,39,586 3 7
	Rs. 5,28,934 3 1

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Amount of Interest, Exchange, Discount, Commission, Interest and on Government Securities received at Head Office and Branches	5,28,934 3 1
	Rs. 5,28,934 3 1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DEC., 1879.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 30th June, 1879	4,00,000 0 0
„ Amount applied in reduction of Premises, &c., Account	10,000 0 0
„ Do. to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account	3,10,800 0 0
„ Balance at Credit of this Account	3,52,872 2 8
	Rs. 10,73,672 2 8

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st July 1879	7,34,105 15 1
„ Net Profit for Half-year ending 30th June 1879	3,39,566 3 7
	Rs. 10,73,672 2 8

Examined and found correct,
H. S. CORMACK,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.
E. & O. E.
Bombay, 8th January, 1880.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

JAS. THORBURN,
M. MOWAT,
W. MAITLAND,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS, } Directors.

RAPID WRITER!
RAPID WRITER!!
LITHOGRAPHY SUPERSEDED!
ELECTRIC PENS OUTDONE!
PRINTING SIMPLIFIED!
BY
RAPID WRITER,
WHICH

RE-PRODUCES 1 to 100 copies of Letters, Circulars, Memorands, &c., by merely placing the sheet of paper in the Apparatus and rubbing it lightly with the hand.

The Apparatus merely requires washing with cold water to prepare it for the next process.

PRICE.

Note Size, in Handsome Polished Boxes	Rs. 7
Quarto „ „ „	„ 12
Foolscap „ „ „	„ 15
Folio „ „ „	„ 21
Prepared Ink in Glass-stoppered bottles	„ 1

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 117 to Rs. 225.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 112 to Rs. 160.

ALSO

THE ACME BAG,
MOST USEFUL AND ELEGANT,

The fittings of which can be removed, thus forming an empty or fitted Bag, as may be required.

Gents, 16 by 9 by 13.
Cash Rs. 148; Credit Rs. 165.

A large assortment of fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS,
Of various sizes and prices.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,
OPENING SQUARE AT TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas. From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	In Morocco and Russia. From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,
WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas. From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.	In Morocco. From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
IRON BOUND, AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.
27 in., 30 in., 33 in. and 36 in. long.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

PORTMANTEAUX.
WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.
IN PLAIN HIDE OR BROWN TAN CANVAS & BLACK LEATHER
IS PERHAPS THE MOST USEFUL AND CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE,
Being collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.
Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG
is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre, and has a separate Tray for Linen.

in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
12	by 17½	by 11	and 24	by 19	by 11½

From Rs. 34.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REMOVAL.

WATSON & COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
CHURCH GATE STREET
TO
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

"Shall there be no more cakes and ALE? Yes, by St. Anne, and GINGER shall be hot i' the mouth to."—*Twelfth Night.*

PRIME AROMATIC GINGER ALE.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC beverage of delightful flavour and remarkable stimulating properties. A real acquisition to the Dinner Table.

See that it bears our label over the cork.

Per dozen Re. 1-8, Bottles Rs. 2=Rs. 3-8.

A Discount to Messes and Clubs.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST
OF
AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS,
IN QUANTITIES OF NOT LESS THAN 50 lbs. OF A KIND.

	Rs.	a.
"Farmer's Choice," 6 inch Gold Bars (foil) ..... Per lb	2	8
Ditto 9 „ Light Pressed ..... „	2	4
Ditto Gold Blocks ..... „	2	0
"Crown Jewel," Bright ..... „	2	0
"Magnet" Link ..... „	1	12
"Magnet" Twist ..... „	1	12
Bright Honey Dew ..... „	1	4
Nation's Pride ..... „	1	8
Lord Clyde ..... „	0	12

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, GENERAL HEWETT, OFFICERS and MEMBERS of the BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

His Excellency has signified his intention of attending the Performance This Evening.

THIS EVENING AT 2 O'CLOCK, THE COMEDIETTA,

"THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING."

Colonel Freelove	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Lord Rivers	Mr. S. Sievier.
James	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Lady Elizabeth Freelove	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Mrs. Davies	Miss Nunnie Hampden.

SCENE—Lady Elizabeth's Boudoir.

To be followed at 10 o'clock—by Mr. Andrew Halliday's Farcical Comedy in 2 Acts, entitled "CHECKMATE."

Sir Everton Toffee	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Sam Winkle [his Groom]	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Henry [a Waiter]	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Bottles [a Butler]	Mr. S. Sievier.
Parsley [a Gardener]	Mr. Brown.
Strap [a Stableman]	Mr. Jones.
Cheeks [a Page]	Mr. Robinson.
Miss Charlotte Rasse	Miss Edith Wilson.
Martha Brown [her Maid]	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Mary Ann } Servants Jane }	Miss Gertrude Doré. Miss Nunnie Hampden.

ACT I.
Ladies' Coffee Room in a Country Inn.
ACT II.
The Garden of the Grange.

ON SATURDAY,
"THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING" AND "CHECKMATE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stall	„ 4
Stall	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seat	„ 1

Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.
Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director ..... Mr. A. J. LEVEY.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on the 31st instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st August, 1879.

2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire from office, in terms of Clause 84 of the Articles of Association, but who are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 12, 1880.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant.

IN THE HIGH COURT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1880.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unaltered at 97¼, French Rentes at 116¼, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 77¼ for Fours and 85½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce markets there is no change of any kind, and Reuter calls Seeds unaltered, with Linseed quieter, Rapeseed dull. Metals show no change.

The Manchester Piece Goods market continues strong; and cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed strong, Surats firm, the day's sales being estimated at 18,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. In Spot prices the only change is an advance of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans, and as regards arrivals, private telegrams, while reporting a fair enquiry, do not quote higher rates. In New York ready Mid. Uplands are still quoted at 12¼ cents, but April shipments has advanced from 13·37 to 13.43 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Wednesday's Receipts	12,000	16,000	27,000
Five days' do.	92,000	76,000	104,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,401,000	2,901,000	2,750,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday of the 40 lacs offered, Rs. 37,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and, Rs. 25,00,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 8¼d. at which tenders received 15½ per cent. of the amounts applied for. It is, however, announced that at the next week's biddings the increased amount of 45 lacs will be offered. The mere increase of 5 lacs is not of itself of material importance, and would not in an ordinary way have much effect on the market generally, but coming now, when people had pretty well made up their minds that not only would there be no increase in the drawings during the remainder of the financial year, but that there might possibly be a reduction, the tendency cannot fail to be against exchange. The amount drawn up to the end of the year left an undrawn balance according to the Financial Statement, which would have required only 35 lacs per week at about current rates to make up, and going on this there was certainly fair ground for anticipating a reduction before long; but finding they are getting a much better average than they originally calculated, Government are doubtless going in to draw for the additional expenses which they have had to incur owing to the Afghan War and the Quetta-Kandahar Railway. This fact brings an additional degree of uncertainty into the future of Exchange, and we cannot now look for the extensive rise during the busy season which at one time seemed little short of a certainty.

EXCHANGE.—The market this morning opened weak with a decline of 1-32d., but, notwithstanding dull advices from Calcutta where demand Bank drafts have receded to 1s. 8 1-16d. per rupee, there has been no further movement, and we close fairly steady at the following rates :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼ to 5-32d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 8¾ to 9-32d,	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 13-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 15-32d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2·15	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been very weak with no buyers. Quotations are :—Fours, Rs. 92¼; Fours-and-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE market is fairly steady, but not active. Bank of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 696¼. National Bank are Rs. 3 higher at Rs. 106. Colaba Land shares have receded to Rs. 910 and Port Cannings to Rs. 175. In Press Companies there is no quotable change. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet, and in some few cases Rs. 5 easier, owing to the further rise in Cotton.

COTTON.—The market opened with a very strong appearance owing to the active advices from Liverpool, and sellers asked an advance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy all round, but during the day it became evident that buyers were not disposed to go on at this level, and prices settled down to at close of about Rs. 3 per candy on yesterday's rates. No great amount of business has been done, the total transactions being estimated at about 1,200 bales for Export, and the feeling at the close is to await further home news before operating further.

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull and for ready parcels the price has receded to Rs. 6-13 per cwt., with no buyers. Rapeseed is unaltered. Gingelly is quiet at previous rates.

FREIGHTS are quiet but not quotably altered. For Liverpool we quote 32s. 6d. to 35s. according to time of shipment. For Genoa and Marseilles the S. S. Leo is reported to have been fixed for March loading at 40s. per ton, payable here, with concessions and commission. For Trieste and Venice 42s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. is quoted, but shippers do not seem disposed to go on at the rate.

PIECE GOODS are very firm in the bazaar and a fair business is doing at hardening rates, some considerable transactions having taken place between dealers. To arrive, however, there has been very little done, Manchester prices being, as a rule, about 2 annas above current rates here.

COALS are very steady owing to the absence of sellers to arrive. There are not, however, many buyers and we have not heard of any fresh business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	696½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	87,250	238.12-10		4 do	106

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	400
Alliance Spinning ...	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,225
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company ...	30,000	100	100	Nil	60
Bhowanggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	25	725
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do	460
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dharumsey Spinning ...	2,000	2,000	all	do	212½
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	390
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,400	1,000	all	25	820
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	525
Jeevraj Balioo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	655
Khandesh Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	885
M. Muncujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	455
Madhoo Sudong	1,000	1,250	all	do	350
Madras U. Spining ...	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,290
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	20,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's ...	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,075
Morarjee Spinning ...	1,043	1,000	all	40 p. s.	835
Mungeer S. and W. Co..	3,000	3,000	all	Nil	75
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	956	1,000	all	40 p. s.	650
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	535
Princes of Wales Spining	600	1,250	all	Nil	80
Shamoon S. and W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	720
Sonderdas Spinning ...	640	1,000	all	do	610
Do do, 4 Shares.	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholoopore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	720
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	do
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	400	all	do	50 nil.
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	500	all	do	
Bunder Mills	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co...	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Meriad S. and W. Co* ..	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	do	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	910
Prem Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	116
Managon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400		15 p.	175

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.s.	850
Albert Kurrachee Co....	300	1,000	1,000	100 do	960
Alber Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	640
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.s.	420
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	100
Scinde Cotton Co.....	400	250	250	10 do	38
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	50 do	350
Dhollera P. & G. Co....	500	250	all	13 do	150
East India Press Co....	333	1,000	all	100 do	1,000
Fort Press Co	50	2,500	1,250	50 do	950
Persian Press Co.....	800	500	all	80 do	440
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	125	400	all	30 do	220
Peninsular W. Press	120	..	1,000	250 do	165
Seamoor's Press Co....	500	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	50½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	150	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	910

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 5/8	2·0	5 p. ct	305
Do New £20 shares....	..	£20	1.0-16	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65· 7	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	31·12½	do	33
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Ditto New shares. ..	..	£18	196·5·15	do	208

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	180	10,000	2,000	250 p. s	2,675
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited ..	1270	100	100	10 p. s.	110
Bombay New Mills Co..	800	1,000	all	70 p. s.	500
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld...	..	500	300	50 p. s.	340
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	13
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	16
Mofussil Debenture Co.	1,400	300	300	..	211
Prince of Wales' Insurance Company ..	250	6,000	1,000	35 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	10 p. ct.	118
Thacker and Co.	1,000	500	all	60 p.s.	700
Virgas Patent Slip Co..	1,000	250	all	6 p. ct.	150

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ARDENCONNELL, 815 tons, Captain J. Jane, will sail to-day for Cochin, in ballast.

THE S. S. OCRUN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Bean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 175 deck passengers.

THE S. S. ARROW, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one first class and family, and 171 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE CHIN YONG, 555 tons, Captain H. Yould, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (Nov. 25th), with a cargo of 9,975 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE R. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. B. Britton, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major Lambert, Mr. F. H. Jollye, three second class and 92 deck.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with following cargo :—1,116 packages piece goods, 441 bales twist, 18 cases medicine, 4 cases cochineal, 13 cases boots, 25 casks salamoniac, 135 cases metal, 50 cases brass, 100 cases copper, 103 packages provisions, 148 packages oilmanstores, 500 packages steel, 50 kegs red lead, 6 cases quinine, 731 cases candles, 881 packages wine and spirits, 2 boxes gold coins and silver ware, 619 boxes silver, 12 cases saffron, 6 boxes specie, 5 bags grain, 5 bags coffee, 43 packages cloves, 4 packages honey, 254 packages olibanum, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Ocrun (s).....	Rean	Mandvee, Jan 13.
	Chin Yong	Yould ...	Mauritius, Nov 25.
	Lombardy (s)	Hall	London, Dec 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Puttialla (s).....	Britten	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Vorwaerte (s)	Marussig	Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—Steamer Arrow, Baker, to Coast and Cutch.
Barque Ardenconnell, Jane, to Cochin.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Ocrun, to Coast and Cutch.
Schooner Maria Raphael, to Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
11 Chilka (s).....Campbell .....Bombay, Dec 30.
City of Carthage (s).Jack .....Liverpool, Dec 7.
C. C. Chapman .....Pote .....Liverpool, Sept 18.
Britannia .....Hamilton .....Colombo, Dec 9.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Chilka—Ship St Margaret at Sandheads, waiting for orders.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
13 Poonah(s)..... ..... Southampton.
Shah Jehan (s) .... Negapatam.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
19 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
21 Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Mussowa.
22 Dagmar, I G ss, Enser, from Jubul Joogur.
22 Ben Venue, ss, Wright, from Cardiff.
28 Sumatra, ss, Brisco, from Bombay.
29 John Pender, ss, Hawkes, from London.
29 Hong Ann, ss, Mackenzi, from Jubul Joogur.
29 Volviston, ss, Cooper, from Cardiff.
29 Hong Ann, ss, Mackenzie, from Zanzibar.
30 Clan Gordon, ss, Bigley, from Vizagapatam.
30 Fernwood, ss, Leighton, from Cardiff.
30 Chyebassa, ss, Stevenson, from Calcutta.
31 John Pender, ss, Hawkes, from Red Sea.
31 Lasloqueterie, F G boat, ——, from Toulon.
31 Exploratore, It G boat, D Amasaga, from Mussowa.
31 Poonah, ss, Porrins, from London.
31 Surat, ss, Breese, from Venice.
Jan.
1 Albatross M H, ss, Errington, from Plymouth.
1 Amazone, ss, Lormier, from Shanghai.
2 Italia, ss, Knox, from Liverpool.
2 Eldorado, ss, Keer, from London.
3 Cuzco, ss, Murdoch, from Melbourne.
5 Hong Ann, ss, Mackenzi, from Jubul Joogur.
5 Agnes, ss, Irvine, from Cardiff.
6 Madura, ss, Jaak, from Batavia.
6 Sherborne, ss, Page, from Cardiff.
7 Vega, Swedish, ss, Falender, from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
28 Sumatra, ss, Brisco, to Venice.
29 Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
29 John Pender, ss, Hawkes, to Red Sea.
29 Inventor, ss, Reynolds, from Calcutta.
30 Clan Gordon, ss, Bigley, to Marseilles.
31 Ben Venue, ss, Wright, to Rangoon.
31 Hong Ann, ss, Mackenzie, to Jubul Joogur.
31 Chyebassa, ss, Stevenson, to London.
31 Poonah ss, Porrins, to Calcutta.
Jan.
1 Surat, ss, Breeze, to Bombay.
2 Rifleman, R M G Boat, ss, Ingles, to England.
2 Albatross, Amazone, Lormier, to Marseilles.
2 Italia, ss, Knox, to Bombay.
3 Lasloqueterie, F G Boat, ——, Mayott.
4 Eldorado, ss, Keer, to Calcutta.
4 Cuzco, ss, Murdoch, to London.
5 Volviston, ss, Cooper, to Quilon.
5 Agnes, ss, Irvine, to Muscat.
6 Fernwood, ss, Leighton, to Cochin.
6 Madura, ss, Jaak, to Amsterdam.
7 Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, to Berbera.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Jubul Joogur.
John Pender, ss, Hawkes, from Red Sea.
Exploratore, It G boat, D Amasaga, from Mussowa.
Albatross M H, ss, Errington, from Plymouth.
Hong Ann, ss, Mackenzi, from Jubul Joogur.
Sherborne, ss, Page, from Cardiff.
Vega, Swedish, ss, Falender, from Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—50 kegs iron nails, 5 casks iron bowls, 10 hogsheads and carthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoolji ; 7 packages earthenware, Bharmull Bhima ; 23 cases whiskey, Shapoorjee Rastomjee ; 9 packages cooking stoves, M M Mody and Co.
India s—505 bundles sheet iron, Damoder Peragjee.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne s—20 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.
Regent Murray, 5 casks paints, Kikabhoy Esmailjee ; 50 drums turpentine, M Surufally and Co ; 9 cratis earthenware, Allarakhia Suchoo ; 22 crates earthenware and 3 crates glassware, Gangjee Foonja ; 175 cases window glass, Hasanally Lalimeya ; 50 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.
Lady Jocelyn, s—129 packages oilmanstore, Abdoolhoosen Mahomedally.
Tevviot s—5 cases oilmanstore, A K Surufally ; 4 cases table salt, Aljbhoy Cyebhan ; 35 packages oilmanstore, Abdoolhoosen Mahomedally, 5 cases quinine Tezpall Cumma.
Overdale, s—40 casks yellow ochre, Kukabhoy Furscolabhoy ; 41 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Nasha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

John C Porter, s—58 bales cotton dropping and 165 bales rags, Farnham and Co ; 450 cwts sursee seed and 133 bales rags, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.
Tevviot s—34 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 210 bales cotton waste, Luchmeedas Laljee ; 24 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 51 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Velljee.
Ganges s—58 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 3761 cwts myrabolans, Canjee Jaitha ; 200 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 11 bales cotton waste, Munsoredass Hurkha ; 85½ cwts myrabolans, Premjee Kewal ; 675 cwts myrabolans, Poonja Jewraj ; 504 cwts myrabolans, Mowjee Godoo ; 98 bales cotton, Ramoorsan Lalchund.
Italia s—156 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassom ; 200 tons bone, Edward Bates and Co ; 1,576 cwts wheat, F Morsotti and Co ; 175 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee ; 101 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadas ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee ; 200 bales wool, and 800 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers ; 303 bales cotton, A Blaecheck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi s—4 cases indigo, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—6 bales carpets, Jan Mahomed Mugjee.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Zambesi s—1 bundle shawls, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR SUEZ.

Zambesi s—19 packages silk, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—100 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—17 cwts horns, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 120 cwts samadi stone, and 12 cwts cambay stone, Abdoolaobar Esmailjee ; 17½ cwts cloves, D B Bengalli ; 57½ cwts olibanun, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 14 cases sharkfins, and 1 case fishmaws, Mitha Munjee ; 75 bales cotton Benfchund Funkershdas ; 75 bales twist, E D Sassoon, 75 bales twist, Wallace and Co ; 31 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocandass ; 45 cwts olibanum, Dawood bhoy Hassom ; 20 bales twist, Mahamed Omer and Co ; 17 bales twist, S N Talatee ; 14 bales twist, Sorabjee Framjee ; 75 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 106 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 8 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee ; 6 cases sharkfins, Cassum Bhunjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 14th January 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·926
Temperature of the Air	74·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·9
Dew Point	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	·753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8.	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	80·1
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	66·1
General Direction of Wind* .....N, NNE, NE, WNW, NW,	
Govement of wind in 24 hours*	NNW, N, NNE.
	126.

* From midnight to midnight

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 16.

[Before the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

332-79—Craigie, L and O—L A Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson and others—Jefferson, B and D,

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Summary Suit.

710-79—Jefferson and P—Mowjee Framjee and another vs The Manchester and Bombay S and Manufacturing Coy Ld.

For Consent Decree.

542-79—Bhaishunker and D—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy vs Morar Poonja and another—Janardhen G.
181-79—Janardhen G—Morarjee Poonjee vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Bhaishunker and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

517-79—Craigie, L and O—James Scott vs The Masagon Company, Limited,—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

596-79—H W Payne—Jomsetjee Merwanjee vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
481-79—Muljee and B—Shreeram Sooratram vs. Wellbhai.
176-79—Shamrao P—Framjee Dadabhoy Appoo vs Dadabhoy Ruttonjee—Appoo and others—Pestonjee K.
186-79—A F Turner—Dajee Baloo vs Ballappa Andeppa Shetty—Khunderao M.
2-76—Jadeo and P—Kevalbhoy Jeychund vs Muggonbhoy Huthesing—Shamrao P.
250-79—Khunderao M—Gunesbhdas Jairamdase and others vs Framjee Lodha and others—Chalk and W.
636-77—A F Turner—Bajoo Baloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Kanaday—Muljee and B.
406-76—M H Khan—Gungaram Peersjee vs Bhikajee.
620-79—Jefferson and P—D M de Silva vs Ruttonjee Cursetjee Khobree.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Dewar, Major, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

JANUARY 14.

Taylor, Major, R A, on leave, from Neemuch.
Stewart, Captain, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 15.

Pollock, Lieut, 10th Lancers, on sick leave, from Gandamak.
Cleveland, Surg Major, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Lambert, Major, R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Atkins, 1st Bengal Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
Captain Gilchrist, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and six months on medical certificate :—Surgn Major Nolan, Bombay Medl Establishment.
Major Richmond, Wing Comdr, 9th Regt Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
The following appointments are made in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps :—
Messrs Alexander McHinch, James Strachan, and T G Pudan, to be Captains.
Messrs D Mclver, J Leask, and P Duncan, to be Lieutenants.
Messrs W S D Hunter, C R Chetham, and Scott Mackenzie, to be Second Lieutenants.
Captain W F Prideaux, S C, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, subject to H M's approval :—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Dickinson, Actg Dist Supdt of Police, Khandesh, has been appointed to act as Principal Bhil Agent and Asst Political Agent for the Dang of Mewas in Rewa Kanta.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Walker assumed charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
The Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W W Loch, Mag of the First Class in the District of Surat, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Surat
Mr A H Unwin has been appointed to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad.
Mr A L P Larken delivered over charge of the office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.
Major T Trueman is appointed to be Cant Mag at Belgaum, vice Col J Gordon, retired.
Mr J W Walker delivered over charge of the office of Senior Asst Judge at Sholapur.
Mr A L P Larken received charge of his appointment as Asst Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturist Relief Act XVII of 1879, on the 15th instant, after office hours.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Atmaram Vinayak Pathar is appointed to act as Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications during the absence of Mr Govind Vithal Kurkurary on leave, or until further orders.
Mr S Newcome Fox, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Govt Professor of Law, during the absence of Mr E T Leith on leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, Asst Settlement Officer, Sind, has been allowed leave for twelve months on medical certificate.
Mr Sorabji Padamji Pestonji, appointed as a Probationer under the Native Civil service Rules, to be an Asst to the Colr and Magistrate of Poona.
Mr C P B Wiltshire, Actg Second Asst Colr, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for seven weeks.
Mr S W Edgerley is placed under the orders of the Colr of Nasik.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major H. A. Lewis, Civil Surgn, Belgaum, was in charge of the office of Dep Sanitary Comr, Southern Deccan Registration District, in addition to his own duties, from 8th Aug 1879 to the date when he gave over charge of the office of Surgn Clarkson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Genl R St Clair Wilkins, R E, delived over and Col I M Greig, R E, received charge of the Office of the Supdg Engr Central Division.
Captain W Osborn, R E, received charge of the office of the Ex Engr Nasik, from Col J R Maunsell, R E.
Colonel J R Maunsell, R E, resumed charge of the office of the Supdg Engr Northern Division from Col I M Greig, R E.
Captain J Clabby is appointed to act temporarily as Ex Engr, Khandesh, and received charge of the office from Major A T Mander, R E.
Mr G H D Wilson delivered over and Mr G F Sheppard received charge of the office of the Colr and District Mag, Kaira.
Mr E H Moscardi delivered over and Mr G H D Wilson received charge of the office of the First Asst Colr and Mag, First Class, Kaira.
Surgeon-Major W Nolan, M D, and Surgn H B Briggs respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaira District Jail.
Messrs M C Leckie and Cowasji Cursetji Jamsetji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst Colr of Salt Revenue, Alibag Range.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 15th January, 1880.

1 The Adjutant General for Musketry will inspect the rifles of the Regiment at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday the 17th inst. It is therefore requested that all who possibly can attend parade at that hour at the Town Hall.
Those who cannot attend on account of business, &c., &c., are requested 10 parade at the Oval on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, for the inspection of their arms only. There will be no drill after the inspection.
2 The members of the corps who attend the Theatre this (Friday) evening are requested to do so in uniform—officers in mess kit ; other members in red.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY 1880.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 19th, 11h. 39 5m., A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan. Fri. 16	.....	6 38	5 42	2 12 m 2 34 a	8 28 m 8 18 a
Sat. 17	.....	6 38	5 42	2 45 m 3 20 m	9 9 m 9 55 m
Sun. 18	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 43	3 20 m 4 11 a	9 55 m 9 42 a
Mon. 19	.....	6 38	5 43	3 57 m 5 10 a	10 33 m 10 34 a
Tues. 20	.....	6 38	5 44	4 34 m 6 29 a	11 29 m .....
Wed. 21	.....	6 38	5 45	5 21 m 6 54 a	0 7 m 0 5 a
Th. 22	.....	6 37	5 45	6 22 m 9 14 a	1 45 m 1 38 a

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re, 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family ; Standards 1 to 4 in the Boys' School.
1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the BALL to be given at Government House on the 23rd January, 1880, the GARDEN PARTY will not take place on that date.

ARTHUR W. PLANT, Lieut., R. A., A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, 8th January, 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EDELING—January 9th, at Tuticorin, Mr. A. F. Ebeling, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PASSY—January 11th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant DeLacy L. Passy, 4th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.
WILSON—January 6th, at Hyderabad, the wife of Captain F. A. Wilson, 1st Assistant Resident, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1880.

IN the collection of agricultural statistics in this Presidency, those relating to cotton have hitherto deservedly received the greatest share of attention. The Government obtains and publishes every year information as to the extent of land devoted to the cultivation of cereals, pulse, tobacco, and other products, but it is only in reference to cotton that its enquiries are regularly extended to the out-turn realized as well as to the area cultivated. It is matter for regret, however, that the endeavours made to obtain accurate statistics of production have as yet never been generally successful. A well-known Bombay firm two or three years since brought to the notice of Government the fact that the out-turn of cotton in some of the districts in Guzerat, where there has been a most complete survey, and where there is an ample revenue establishment, could not have been correctly reported by the revenue officers inasmuch as a very wide difference existed between their figures and the quantity of cotton actually exported from the same districts. The justness of that observation was then confirmed by a comparison of the reported yield in the whole of Guzerat, including Kattywar, Cutch, and Palanpur and the result of applying this test last year again showed that the produce of all that territory had been greatly understated in the cultivation returns. In Broach, for instance, the actual yield of cotton was thus proved to be one half more than what appeared from the details published in the regular manner by the district authorities.

It may be asked why, if such a test is available, it is not utilized generally in place of the present system under which only erroneous estimates are obtained? But the fact is, that it is not capable of application to any part of the Presidency but Guzerat, for, as stated in the Government Resolution on the last annual cotton report, "the exports from any given district cannot be taken as a measure of the "amount of cotton produced in it"; and this is true with reference to every district, division and province, except Guzerat taken as a whole. The consideration of this difficulty led Mr. Pedder—one of our ablest revenue officers, now employed in the India Office in London—to suggest an alternative method of calculation. This was "to "ascertain the actual out-turn of the season in "each of five or six selected villages in each "district, and therefrom the yield per acre "in each village, the average of rates so "found being applied to the acreage of "the whole district." This arrangement too, it appears, is open to objection; it will entail too much dependence upon the village patel; but the Government is willing that it should be tried, and thinks its success will be a matter of great satisfaction. No doubt it will, but to our mind it is more likely this system will fail. The village patel is the officer who has hitherto been prim

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SKIRMISHING NEAR KABUL.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

General Bright from Jallalabad reports that Moghul Khan of Goshta sent about two hundred and fifty men from Kamah across the Kabul river to the right bank at a spot about midway on the road from Ali Boghan to Girdikach. On the 11th and 12th, their advanced parties occupied a ruined tower about two miles from Ali Boghan, thus cutting off the river road. The post near Ali Boghan was strengthened and a force of infantry and cavalry was ordered out from Jallalabad on the 13th to cut them off before they could recross. The force found that our men there had been attacked on the previous night and drove off by the Mohmunds without any loss. Infantry and cavalry moved down by the river road, but the Mohmunds had recrossed into Kamah as the force reached a spur about a mile from the spot where rafts had been constructed across the river. Moghul Khan's men assembled with several standards, one thousand two hundred yards from the bank in this plain. Some forty or fifty rushed down to near the bank and opened fire as our men moved to Girdikach, but were driven off by few shots, and the force returned to Ali Boghan through a circuitous road without any casualties.

General Bright was informed by signals that a large force of Mohmunds who had advanced to the river bank were crossing the stream between Ali Boghan and Jallalabad. Cavalry and guns were ordered to proceed immediately to a most suitable place for dispersing them. Guns opened fire on the Mohmunds collected on the islands between two streams. The Mohmunds fled on the first shell bursting, and were driven away completely, losing many. They are collected in Khanjar Kel, in a fort of Moghal Khan's.

General Doran's column left Lundi Kotal at 4 a.m. to attack the Mohmunds.

News from Dakka up to 2 p. m. states that the enemy are driven off on the west side of the Gar hills between Dakka and Kam Dakka, retiring upon Kam Dakka, and if the Lundi Kotal column has reached Kam Dakka the enemy ought soon to be surrounded and destroyed. The Shelmaris had engaged to hold the Shelmar Ghakka against the Mohmunds.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GATHERING OF MOHMUNDS ON THE KABUL RIVER.

ARRIVAL OF DAUD SHAH AT PESHAWUR.

ALLAHABAD, KUTIRA, JAN. 15.

PESHAWUR, JAN. 12.—A flying column consisting of two guns, three companies Fusiliers, 100 men each of the 1st Bengal and 15th Madras Infantry, and one squadron 4th Bengal Cavalry left for Jamrud yesterday.

An influential Syed of the Moola Khail reported that a large number of Mohmunds are collecting on the Kabul river.

Daud Shah arrived to-day under a strong guard. Sir Michael Kennedy is expected to-day.

The Taragarh Fort at Ajmere has been selected as a temporary residence for Yakub Khan's father-in-law and the Sirdars deported. The choice of this place was made by the Viceroy after his visit to Rajputana.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY AND THE MOLLAH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 14.

The Minister of Police who was accused of ordering the arrest of the Mollah, but who denied the accusation, has received from the Sultan the *Cordon Medjidi*.

THE DIVORCE CASE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.

ROME, JAN. 14.

General Garibaldi's marriage with Signora Raimondi has been declared invalid by judgment of the Court of Appeal.

THE AUSTRIAN PRESS AND THE ENGLISH ARMY.

VIENNA, JAN. 14.

In discussing the fighting capacity of England, the Austrian Press takes into account that in case of war the Indian troops would be called into requisition.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN THE WEST INDIES.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Disastrous floods have occurred at Saint Kits, in the West Indies, and 200 people have been drowned.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, JAN. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left the day before yesterday.

SUEZ, JAN. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Company, S. S. Bangalore, with the outward English mails of the 2nd inst., left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock this morning, and the Mongolia for Calcutta at 11 o'clock.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 13-16
The Manchester market has been strong.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ do. do.	86½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	52 5-16
Departure—Mary Louisa.	

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		... 1s. 8½ to 5-32d.	per Rs.
Do.	3	months' sight. 1s. 8½ to 9-32d.	,,
Credits	3	,, ,, ... 1s. 8 13-32d.	,,
Documents	3	,, ,, ... 1s. 8 15-32d.	,,
France	3	,, ,, ... 2·15	,,

THE Bombay Volunteers accord their patronage to the Gaiety Theatre this evening when, to judge from the programme, the entertainment should be an amusing one.

A REPORT, prepared by the committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association against the proposed Factories Act of 1880, was received and adopted at a meeting of the association held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. John Hector complained at the outset that a printed copy of the report had not been placed in his hands only a few minutes before he came to the meeting, which was also, he understood, the case as regarded others members; and as the report bristled with inaccuracies, he suggested that time should be given to the members to consider its contents. The majority of the members were, however, in favour of discussing and adopting the report; and addresses were delivered by Mr. J. Greaves, the Hon'ble Morarjee Gocouldas, C. I. E., Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. N. Wadia, C. H. B Forbes, and Cursondas Vullubdas, in support of its adoption by the meeting. They had Mr. Hector alone as their opponent; and after making lengthy remarks he wished (if he could find a seconder) to propose an amendment that the report be not adopted, as the present system of work in the Bombay mills was injurious to the workpeople and prejudicial to their employers No. seconder, however, could he find; and Mr. Greaves having briefly replied it was proposed by him, seconded by the Hon'ble Morarjee Gocouldas, and resolved, "That the report of the committee on the proposed Factories Act of 1880 be received and adopted, and forwarded to Government in reply to their letter of the 24th November, 1879." The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman. Our report is withheld until to-morrow.

WE understand that His Grace the Archbishop of Goa has been pleased, through his delegate the Rev. Father Castro, to appoint the Rev. Estanislau Vicente de Souza Vicar General of Bombay, in recognition of the eminent abilities shown by him in a similar post at Hyderabad, Deccan. This nomination has met with the unanimous approbation of the Catholic community here.

THE Indian troopship Euphrates, Captain Brownrigg, sailed on Dec. 24 from Portsmouth harbour for Bombay, where she is timed to arrive on Jan. 23. The troops, which are wholly drafts to make up the strength of batteries and regimente, consist of the following:—Major Blackwood, Lieut. Philpotts, 58 men, eight women, and seven children, of the R. H. A.; Lieuts. Waters and Robertson, 80 men, seven women, and eight children, belonging to the 1st Brigade R. A.; Capt. Nicolas, 145 men, seven women, and five children, belonging to the 2nd Brigade; Major Gillies, Lieut. Goold Adams, 160 men, one woman, and two children, belonging to the 3rd Brigade; Capt Dalton, Lieut. Gardiner, 131 men, eight women, and 20 children, belonging to the 4th Brigade; Lieut. Lewes, 58 men, two women, and five children, belonging to the 5th Brigade; Lieut. Nugent, 75 men, three women, and five children, belonging to the 6th Brigade; Major Crawford, Lieut Cummings, 93 men, six women, and four children, belonging to the 8th Brigade; and Lieut. Simmonds, 26 men, three women, and two children, belonging to the 9th Brigade R. A.; Lieut. Purvis, 92 men, one woman, and three children, belonging to the 62nd Foot; Lieut. Lang and 184 men of the 72nd Foot. The following individual officers also go out to join their regiments:—Lieut-Cols. W. Carey and Hadow, and Ridingmaster Draper, R. A.; Capt. Welman and Lieuts. Butcher and Sutton, 85th Foot; Lieut. Kerr, 17th Foot; Capts. Humfrey and Cope, 8th Foot; Lieut. Mercer, 73rd Foot; Lieut. Lysons, 90th Foot; and Surgeons-Major Berkeley and Jackson, and Surgeon Conolly, A. M. D.

THE trial of Captain Hamilton, before the High Court, N. W. P., which has created some sensation in Allahabad, during the last few days, has terminated, when the jury gave a verdict of acquittal.

IT is said that Mr. F. S. Collis, the Officiating Administrator-General, Bengal, now in England, having already retired, the appointment of Mr. F. Clarke, his *locum tenens*, is likely to be made permanent in the event of Mr. Justice Broughton, the permanent incumbent, being confirmed in his present post.

AS it is the intention of the authorities of the Bengal Police to employ graduates of the University or other intelligent natives as inspectors and sub-inspectors, and also men of fair education in the constabulary force, a system of examination, necessary for the departmental service, has been introduced, which is generally conducted by one of the Deputy Inspectors-General.

WITH regard to certain statements, that Lucknow is very unhealthy just now, it appears that there have been only one or two cases of typhoid fever, and these confined to one locality, the 13th Lines. The other parts of Lucknow, both in the military and civil stations, as well as the city, are and have been free from extraordinary sickness.

WE understand that the Viceroy has presented a silver medal to Lieutenant-General Shamsher Jang, a nephew of the late Maharaja Jang Bahadur, for his proficiency in English at the late entrance examination at the Calcutta University.

IN accordance with a recent Act of the Legislature, the High Court of the North-West Provinces has published a set of rules concerning "the admission of persons to be advocates of the court," says the Allahabad paper, "any "person" who is a barrister of England or Ireland, and so on, may apply to be thus admitted, say the rules; meaning, presumably, that such a person may not only apply, but may even hope that his application will be regarded favourably. There is nothing, one would think, to prevent people applying, who are even below the rank of person. Again, the person who is a barrister must give satisfactory testimonials of his good character. Laws are no good, according to Bacchus, where wilful murder and rape are English barristers might surely be trusted to have morals good enough to pass in an Indian High Court. Or is it that bad manners and incompeteney on the Bench must be balanced by the superior morality and attainments of the Bar? It is only fair to say, however, that the crudity of these rules is chiefly due to the faults of the Act itself. It is possible, moreover, to go even to further lengths than have been reached in these Provinces. The Chief Court of the Punjab requires not only a certificate of character, but also testimonials to a barrister's ability.

THE officers and men of the local native army will be glad to learn, says the *Madras Mail*, that before leaving the shores of Madras, Sir Neville Chamberlain seems determined to leave his mark on the native army, the interests of which he has always had at heart. Among the many vexatious questions that have arisen in connection with native troops, none has excited more discussion than the subject of a suitable dress for the sepoy. All who have had chances of comparing the Madras sepoy with his comrade of Bengal, admit that the British uniform of facing coat, black trousers, and ammunition boots which Private Ramasawmy wears, is unsuited to him; and this fact has so forcibly struck His Excellency that he has taken the matter in hand, and recommended the Government that a new and better dress be substituted for that in use at present. The new dress is known as the "Zouave," and is worn by Bengal troops. It consists of a short tunic, knickerbookers, gaiters and native shoes. If we recollect aright, Sir Hope Grant, when in command of the Army in 1862 or 1863, placed the subject of the sepoy's dress before Government. Now Sir Neville has revived it, and with success, for we are glad to learn that the Madras Government are not averse to the new dress. The sanction of the Supreme Government, however, has to be obtained.

THE motto *nil nisi de mortuis bonum* is very liberally interpreted by the Decca paper, which, after mentioning the demise of a local school mistress, considerately adds:—"It is much to be regretted that she has left numerous small debts behind her which do not speak favourably of her habits. However, we wish her peace and happiness in the next world."

THE annual report of the School of Agriculture, Madras, for 1878-79, has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who regards with satisfaction the success of the institution, and is gratified to learn that the industry and good conduct of the students have been such as to merit an expression of general approbation from the lecturers.

IN their farewell address to the Bishop of Madras, the native clergymen of Cochin and Travancore thus refer to the appointment of Dr. Speechley:—"The establishment of an Anglican Episcopate within the ancient see of Malabar is an event which we have long looked for. It is a consummation for which we have been waiting and praying. But, my Lord, there is one great drawback to our satisfaction and joy arising from this event. 'No rose without a thorn' is an old English proverb, which well applies to our circumstances at the present moment. Here is a rose lovely and delicious in itself, but it has a thorn which pricks us much. Indeed, we love and esteem our new Bishop, Dr. Speechley, and, willingly transfer our allegiance to his rule. But at the same time we cannot help feeling a pang at the breaking of the old tie—a tie which has lasted for eighteen years, and has never experienced anything but what has tended to increase and strengthen its hold upon our affection." The description of Bishop Speechley as "a lovely and delicious rose" is a noble effort of imagination.

THE request of the Japanese for a new Custom House tariff has been granted. The new scheme is very moderate in its scope, and will probably be accepted with but trifling, if any alterations. The highest duties are those to be levied on articles principally used or consumed by foreign residents, or the comparatively well-to-do classes of natives who affect Western habits of life. On the new scale the Government may expect a fair revenue from its Custom Houses, and will be placed in a position to relieve the agricultural population of a portion of the burden which now unduly weighs upon it.

THE report of Lord Airey's Committee, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of State for War by the end of January at the latest, so as to enable Colonel Stanley to make known its recommendations when introducing the forthcoming year's estimates. The announcement that the committee has completed its labours is premature, for a good deal has to be done on the arrival of Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Patrick McDougall in London. From the same journal we learn that the War Office has now under consideration a proposal to again remove the transport services from the Commissariat Department, and to constitute it a distinct military body, officered from the line, and pending a full discussion on its relative merits of the present and suggested systems the publication of the Commissariat Warrant is indefinitely postponed.

THE *Statist* is glad to hear that the London and Westminster and other banks in London have agreed to take 20s. in the pound from the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, foregoing interest on the amount of their claims if satisfied before the close of the year 1879. According to the liquidators' report, the remaining claims of "bankers, brokers, and bill-holders" amount to £871,855, this being a third of the full claims of that class of creditors. Supposing the rest follow the example of the leading banks, the interest saved to the estate will be considerable. One year at 5 per cent. would be over £130,000 saved to the contributories; but on the other hand the creditors will gain, and the shareholders *pro tanto* lose, by a prompt payment in cash before the assets are realised. The acceptance of the terms on the whole facilitates the settlement of the bank's affairs, and the committee of London creditors have given in their general adhesion; the Scotch banks agreeing to provide the money.

DR. MILLAR has summoned the publisher of the *Echo* on a charge of libel. When the case was called the complainant was not present, and after waiting some time the defendant asked that he might be discharged from further attendance. Mr. Vaughan said he only consented to grant the summons upon the written allegation of Dr. Millar, that in the estimation of his friends, his candidature for a seat in Parliament and his professional practice as a surgeon-dentist would be destroyed by what they believed to be an insinuation on the part of the writer of the article that he was insane. The doctor undertook to bring witnesses to prove this allegation; but as neither the complainant nor his witnesses were present to support the summons, it would be, of course, dismissed.

A CORRESPONDENT has forwarded to the *Daily Telegraph* a letter from his son now serving with the 9th Lancers before Kabul. It furnishes some additional details connected with the discovery of Russian roubles in the treasury of the Bala Hissar. The money so found amounted, the writer says, to £8,000. "We are all getting paid with these coins. One is the size of a sovereign, and worth nine rupees to us, or rather that is what we get when we change one. In the Amir's stores were piles of brass helmets and different uniforms which were suspected to have come from Russia." What follows, however, is of the most importance, and is, indeed, altogether a startling piece of news:—"Some time back, as we were about to hang one of Yakub's generals, he said he had something to confess. He was brought before General Roberts, and said that the Amir Yakub Khan signed the death-warrant of the British Envoy and ordered the murdered men to be dragged through the streets of Kabul. General Roberts asked him whether he would say this to the Amir's face. He answered, 'Yes,' and when brought face to face, did so; and since then the Amir has been confined to his tent with a strong guard on him."

MR. PARNELL, M.P., sailed from Queenstown for America on Dec. 21. Immediately on the arrival of the train he, with Mr. O'Sullivan, M.P., and others who accompanied him, was conducted, amid loud cheering, to the covered portico of the platform, where speeches, thanking him for what he had done in the interests of the tenant farmers of Ireland and wishing him a good voyage, were made. In reply, he said he hoped that one of the results of his visit would be to show that the hearts of the American people would beat warmly towards Ireland. They had every day telegrams of the great movement that was progressing in all the vast cities of America. The people there were already organising and forming themselves for the purpose of sending to Ireland practical assistance. Mr. Parnell afterwards went on board the Cunard steamer Scythia, accompanied by Mr. John Dillon. Mr. Parnell stated that he intended to return by March 1 next, but that if Mr. Davitt were put upon his trial in the meantime, or if repressive measures were introduced in the House of Commons, he would return home immediately. After the departure, Mr. Davitt and his friends telegraphed to the Parnell Reception Committee, at New York, that Mr. Parnell was authorised by the Irish Land League to collect funds for the relief of the distress in Ireland, and that the League here would see to its proper distribution.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES has realised that the Irish are not a people to forget an injury. He had been announced to deliver a lecture in the Cork Theatre, but was prevented by the Nationalists from obtaining a hearing. Placards had been circulated in the city calling attention to his letters to the *Daily News* from Tipperary in 1875 on the occasion of John Mitchell's election, in which he is alleged to have described Mitchell's supporters as drunken tatterdemalions. The gallery and pit were packed with an organised mob, and when Mr. Forbes appeared on the stage he was received with a storm of groans and hooting. He remained for nearly a quarter of an hour and tried several times to address the assembly, but was quite inaudible in the din. He then left the theatre, and it was announced there would be no lecture. The disturbers made clamorous demands for their money, but were cleared out by the police. As Mr. Forbes was retiring an egg was thrown at him. Beyond this there was no attempt to injure him.

THE Midlothian speeches have called forth quite a flood of correspondence. In the course of a letter to the *Scotsman*, in which Mr. Gladstone combats the opinions and statements some of his critics, the right hon. gentleman says:—Other untruths—some of them, I am sorry to say, propagated, of course inadvertently, by Tory members of Parliament—are: 1, that I created a lordship of the Treasury for my son, the member for Whitby; 2, that I appointed my brother-in-law to a commissionership; 3, that I am well known to be a large shareholder in Russian railways; 4, that I am connected with a firm which advance largely for their construction; 5, that I have denounced Lord Beaconsfield as not having a drop of English blood in his veins. There is not a shadow of foundation for any of these five statements.

Truth gives us this as true:—Not many days ago President Grévy sent a private message to Marshal MacMahon urgently requesting him to call at the Elysée. The Duke of Magenta, as may be supposed, has no overwhelming desire to cultivate intimate social relations with his successor, but he naturally thought it good taste to respond at once to the invitation of the Chief of the State, partly because such requests from supreme power are really commands, and partly, perhaps, because he is an old soldier and knows that supreme power has a habit of making itself disagreeable when flouted. When Marshal MacMahon arrived at the Elysée, he found not only the President of the Republic waiting somewhat anxiously to receive him, but also M. Gambetta, who had been closeted with the President for some time in earnest conference. As soon as the preliminary compliments were over, these two eminent statesmen asked the not less eminent military man whether, in case of a popular tumult, they might "rely upon his sword?" The Marshal looked grim, but after a little hesitation, answered something that sounded like "yes." He was then informed that the Government was compelled to confess that they had made a dangerous mistake in bringing the Chambers back to Paris; and that, unhappily, trustworthy information lead them to believe there would soon be riots of a very serius character. This little difficulty having been got over, the Marshal was asked if he would also sound General Bourbaki to know if he might be relied on to accept a command for street-fighting in case of need. The Marshal demurred a good deal to this, but was at length coaxed into accepting the mission proposed to him. It seems, however, that General Bourbaki is made of less malleable materials than his old comrade; and when required to say whether he would endeavour to keep Presidents Grévy and Gambetta in power by force of arms, roundly answered that he would not move a jot for anything that concerned them, save to see them "hanged." No other reply could be got from him. It is worth noting that the friends of the Comte de Chambord look more cheerful than they have done for several years.

THE reception given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on Dec. 20, at Leeds, serves, says the *Standard*, to show that the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Forster did not make quite so many converts on the occasion of their recent visit to that important town as some persons chose to assume.

MR. WADDY has been returned for Sheffield by a majority of 478. It is not a large one, but, says the *Standard*, it is sufficient for the purpose of the Liberals, who will, no doubt, set to work to prove the great reaction exhibited by the return of their champion.

THE *Whitehall Review* deeply regrets to hear on the highest possible authority that the death of the Empress of Russia may now be expected any day. Indeed, the life of the illustrious lady is only prolonged by means of champagne and morphia.

Two detective-reporters have gone out to America at the instance of the Executive. The mission of these trusty yeomen of the Crown will be to "follow" Mr. Parnell during his "march of sedition" through the States. The detectives will place themselves under the instructions of the British Consul in New York.

SAYS *Truth*:—It is possible that the Queen will go to Italy in March on a short visit, in order to meet the Crown Princess of Germany, but the carrying out of the idea will depend on her Majesty's health, the weather, and the state of public affairs.

A SECOND *Gazette*, says the *Whitehall Review*, is about to be promulgated, giving promotion and honours to officers brought specially to notice by Major-General Sir Francis Roberts, K. C. B., for their services in the expedition to Kabul. Her Majesty is, I am told, to be recommended to confer Companionships of the Bath on the following officers:—Brigadier Massy, Colonels Evans and Gordon, and Deputy-Surgeons-General S. C. Townshend and H. B. Hassard, besides some others whose names are not mentioned. A third *Gazette* will appear, doubtless, next year, when the hostile tribes are subdued.

"PLOT AND PASSION" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

A FAIRLY good audience gathered on Wednesday last to witness the performance by the Gaiety company of another of Mr. Tom Taylor's favourite dramas. Like all the works of that most popular of playwrights the drama of "Plot and Passion" has the oft-condemned characteristics of possessing a moral, and of being addressed rather to the "gods" enthusiasm, for the triumph of love and virtue, than to the dramatic taste. But these—in the hands of other writers almost fatal faults—under the happy guidance of Tom Taylor but add to the merits of the play, the plot, characters and dialogue of which, each and all, contribute to sustain the high position in the scale of dramatic writers that the author is admitted to hold. The characters are distinct and well-pourtrayed, and stand out as living portraits without the servile aid of the petty idiosyncracies, or absurd mannerisms upon which the lesser stars of the drama depend so much; and throughout the play the dialogue and incidents, leading naturally, though occasionally, abruptly from one to another, tend towards the final catastrophe and its attendant circumstances. The scene of the play is pitched in the first and last acts in Paris, in the saloon of Madame de Fontanges; the incidents of the second act occurring in the same lady's rooms at Prague. The story of the play is one of woman's passion and woman's love, and from first to last the interest centres in Madame de Fontange (Miss Agnes Birchenough) who, fallen through the vice of gambling to be the paid spy of Fouché, Duke of Stranto and Minister of Police (Mr. Tapping), is rescued from consequent misery and disgrace by the womanly love she forms for M. de Neuville (Mr. Cartwright), whom Fouché had destined to be the victim of her treachery. The time of the play is that gloomy period in Paris when the Legitimists were plotting for the return of the exiled family. Fouché is introduced disguised as a priest, the confessor of Madame de Fontanges—a character which he adopts for the purpose of enlarging his knowledge of the tastes and habits of his fellow-citizens. Discussing the despatches and other papers that M. Desmarets, the Head of the Secret Police (Mr. Hewitt), has brought with him, Fouché learns that under the *non-de-plume* of "Timon," someone has published a pamphlet in which his (Fouché's) past life is recounted, and he is denounced in terms so bitter that he determines to find and punish the writer. The Marquis de Cevennes (Mr. Teesdale) arrives in reply to a summons from Fouché, who immediately announces his own real character and taxes the Marquise with being a Legitimist. The Marquise at first denies and then admits the charge, at the same time accepting Fouché's offer of employment in the Imperial cause as a secret and trusted messenger, and presents him with a memorial which has been prepared by his secretary M. de Neuville (Mr. Cartwright). Fouché recognises the handwriting in the memorial as that of "Timon," a specimen of which Desmarets had surreptitiously procured, and learning from the Marquise who the writer is, desires him to return in the evening accompanied by his secretary. Fouché then arranges with Desmarets that de Neuville when leaving shall be arrested as he drives away in a carriage that is to be in waiting. Desmarets, however, determines that the scheme shall be frustrated as it does not suit his own intrigues. Fouché retires and Madame de Fontanges enters the room in an excited manner, and telling Desmarets that she has lost everything at the gaming table, beseeches him to aid her with money, he refuses, reproaches her with the life she is leading, and this makes uncouth love to her which she receives with contempt; finally he yields, and she departs triumphantly possessed of the money she required. The Marquise returns accompanied by his secretary who, while having a game of picquet with Fouché (whom he believes to be a simple priest), he avows himself the author of the pamphlets signed "Timon," and unconsciously upbraids Fouché to his face. The Marquise and de Neuville take their leave, the former to proceed to Prague as Fouché's messenger. Shots are heard outside and the Marquise comes back greatly excited, declaring that her life has been saved by the fact that prevented the gendarmes who fired at him from aiming correctly. Fouché, outwardly cool, is really dismayed as he finds that his plan for the arrest of de Neuville has failed, his intended victim having driven safely off in the carriage that was to have taken the Marquise towards Prague, and he at once decides upon sending Madame de Fontanges after de Neuville as a decoy to win him back to Paris. She refuses his overtures for this purpose with indignation, and defies the imprisonment, torture, or death which she knows he can inflict. Fouché sneers at her heroism and threatens to make it known in every saloon in Paris that she is a gambler, and his own paid spy. The woman who could face death, cannot encounter this shame, and in a scene of intense dramatic power, Madame, overwhelmed with the sense of her own degradation, yields to submission, and then falls back fainting. In the second act Madame de Fontanges has just received de Neuville's declaration of love, and, having formed a real attachment for her intended victim, is thrown into a state of agony by the consideration of her position. Desmarets arrives, and, renewing his professions of love, tells her how he holds Fouché at his mercy, and incontinently informs her how a secret door in her house can be opened, and that in the recess to which it leads papers were hid, which, if produced, must bring Fouché to ruin. Madame retires pathetically imploring Desmarets to "have pity on her." The Marquise comes in and shows Desmarets a walking cane that a certain duchess has entrusted him with for delivery to Fouché, and then goes off to have some luncheon. Desmarets takes up the stick, from which he produces a despatch, which goes to prove Fouché's duplicity, and calling Jacob the steward, who is another of Fouché's tools, gets him to make a copy of the despatch, and then goes out. Madame de Fontanges returns, and meeting the Marquise, persuades him to fly with her to Paris, where, trusting in Desmarets' disclosure of the secret recess in her house and its contents, she hopes to obtain the means of triumphing over Fouché; before going, however, she leaves a letter for de Neuville, admitting her love for him. Desmarets returns after her departure, finds the letter, and at once goes through her plot and determines to frustrate it. This he attempts by telling de Neuville that she has fled with the Marquise, and the curtain falls on the young man's declaration that he will face all the terrors of death sooner than forego his revenge. In the third act, which brings us back to Paris, Madame de Fontanges opens the secret door and meets Fouché face to face; and thus foiled in her attempt to secure his hidden papers, the scene which ensues is perhaps the finest in the play. Fouché begins to congratulate himself when she stops him with a fiery "No 1!" and again defies him. He laughs at her, she pleads most eloquently for his forbearance, he refuses, repeats his former threat, and she at length defies him finally and retires. The Marquise arrives, presents the duchess's stick, and Fouché discovers that the despatch has been abstracted, and leaves the room in a state of fury. Madame returns and produces the missing despatch, which she sends by the Marquise to the Grand Chamberlain. De Neuville arrives and Madame wins back his love, and is about to fly with him, when Desmarets arrives and stops them. Fouché comes in and announces himself to the "brilliant and sarcastic Timon," but not until Desmarets has told de Neuville the character of the woman he loves. Fouché returns, orders de Neuville's removal, and Madame de Fontanges pleads most eloquently, but ineffectually, for him. The play then concludes with the downfall of Fouché.

The piece throughout was well played, but Miss Birchenough's acting as Madame de Fontanges stood out vividly as dramatic art of a high order. In the scenes where she had to pourtray the most intense feelings a woman can be supposed to suffer, she was almost perfect. The other characters were well sustained, Mr. Tapping as Fouché realising the idea of the astute, cynical Minister of Police with admirable skill.

THE S. S. HINDUSTAN'S CARGO.—Eighty cases of goods, all of which are still saturated with sea water, were brought to the pier this morning, for the purpose of being put on board the Poonah proceeding to Calcutta.—*Madras Mail.*

THE INVESTMENT OF SHERPUR.

SHERPUR, CABUL, DEC. 20.

WAITING for the attack has grown so terribly monotonous, that we daily curse the tactics pursued by Mahomed Jan, who only sends out 200 or 300 sharp-shooters to blaze away their ammunition at our sentries. It has become so apparent that no real assult is likely to take place, that we are half-inclined to go out and deal with the enemy. But, fortunately for them, they are in Cabul, and street fighting with our small force would be almost a useless sacrifice of life. We could burn the city down certainly; but there are political considerations which tie our hands, as to destroy Cabul means much more than burning so many thousand houses. Deh-i-Afghan and the Bala Hissar are certainly doomed; and as the Hindoo and Kizil Bash quarters are said to have been *looted* and partly blown up by Mahomed Jan's followers, there will not be much left for us to deal with.

Luckily, we are not fighting an enemy with many resources. There is no one from Mahomed Jan downwards who understands, in the first place, how to make an investment really worthy of the name. To deal with walls such as we have to defend, the only mode to harrass the garrison successfully is to concentrate an enfilading fire so as to sweep the parapet. We have not had time to make traverses of sand-bags on the bastions or walls; and our men would suffer greatly if the bullets, instead of passing harmlessly over the parapet at right angles, were directed so as to rake it from gate to gate. If the enemy threw up earth works during the night at some distance from the corner bastions, and fired in a line parallel to the ditch, they could not fail to do some mischief. As it is, not a man on the walls has yet been wounded, and our answering volleys, when fired, have always been effective. Four men out in the open were shot down by the marksmen at the south-west bastion, the range being 450 yards. A Martini rifle, resting in a neatly-cut channel on the parapet, is, in the hands of cool, collected soldiers, a most deadly weapon at these short ranges; and as no one is allowed to fire without an officer's permission, the shooting is nearly always good. One of the men shot from the bastion was that powder bags were to be brought to blow in the gates. In only one case, at head quarters, has an attempt been made by us to permanently close the gateways. There is a strong guard at each, and the only space is usually blockaded with Afghan ammunition wagons, strong *abattis* outside being so arranged as to check a rush. On either side of the wagons, which can be easily drawn away when troops are sent out, are low walls built up of flour bags, from behind which ten or twelve men can command the entrance if it comes to close fighting. At the head-quarter's gate, strong doors have been placed on hinges let into the wooden supports to the mud wall on either side, and gun carriages are closely jammed against these. Twelve picked men are on duty day and night on the wall commanding the entrance, and their orders are to reserve their fire until the enemy with their powder-bag are within 30 yards of the gateway. A strong wooden platform, with a parapet of sandbags, stretches from wall to wall six feet above the gun-carriages, and this post is entrusted to the care of the 35th Goorkhas, who came up with Sir Marshal Kennedy as escort. Even if the door were blown in, the Ghazis at the head of a storming party would have to face a heavy fire from above, which they could not return while clambering over the barricade. This gateway would probably be the one first assailed, as the Afghans know quite well that General Roberts and his staff have their quarters within it.

Some of our spies state that the men now holding Kabul have seriously contemplated an assault, but their ranks are split up by quarrels as to the right of various sections to appoint a new Ameer. Old Musk Alam still continues to prophesy that a repetition of the victory of 1841-42 is sure to come to pass and, as a first step towards this, Mahomed Jan has refused to receive "open negociations." One would be inclined to look upon his self-assurance as ludicrous, were it not that he has the gratification of seeing us shut up in Sherpur, as if at his mercy. The propositions offered are of such a "mixed" order that they look, at first sight, scarcely serious. One is that we should at once retire to India after having entered into an agreement to send Yakoob Khan back to Cabul in the state befitting an Ameer; we are to leave the Bala Hissar fortifications as they are, and the faithful carrying out of our contract. Another is made on behalf of the Kohistanis, who offer to accept Wali Mahomed as Ameer, if we will march away without concerning ourselves further with Afghan matters. The leaders, who have been bold enough to make these proposals, think, perhaps, that we are weak as our unfortunate army 38 years ago, and that, by frightening us into concessions, they will be able to cut us up in detail as we toil back to Peshawur. As all the advantages of arms, equipment, and supplies are entirely on our side, we only laugh at the terms so considerately offered. "We have a lakh of men: they are like dogs eager to rush on their prey! We cannot much longer control them!" is said to have been one of the messages sent to shake our faith in our own strength; but such windy vapouring is taken at its real value, and contemptuously passed over. Yet a few days, and we shall have 6,000 men hammering at the gates of Cabul; and unless our soldiers belie themselves, there will be a fearful revenge taken for the humiliation our army has had to endure. The idea of creating a new Ameer has turned the heads of our foes to an extent that is absurd when it is remembered that they are merely in defiance for a few days until our reinforcements come up. The Kohistanis, who have nominated Wali Mahomed, are at loggerheads with the Ghilzais from Logar and Wardak, who wish to put young Musa or Yakoob Khan's son, on the throne. They are politicians enough to know that Yakoob himself will never be sent back as ruler of Afghanistan, and nothing would suit them better than to have an infant as Ameer and their own chiefs as a Council of Regency. Such a government would be on lines which would give full scope to ambitious men, and the country would be plundered for the benefit of the Ghilzais and their friends. In this wrangling about the Ameership, the more warlike work ready at hand is forgotten, though the more fanatical have held council of war and told off leaders to various sections which are to assault Sherpur at a given signal. There is, however, but little attention paid by the rank and file to the commands of their leaders; and though when a Ghazi rushes upon his death, a handful of desperate men will follow him, the great majority hang back when they see the task before them.

21ST DECEMBER.—The three 18-pounders and the howitzer opened fire about 10 o'clock this morning upon Kila Mahomed Sharif, and fired round shot and shell at its walls and the village in rear, where the enemy mustered in strength. The bombardment was so far successful, that the fire from the fort at our walls ceased; but the thick walls were too strong to be battered down by anything under a 40-pounder; unless, indeed, our guns had been kept playing upon it for two or three days, or even four hours' incessant firing, a party of the 5th Punjabees went out, accompanied by Major Hanna, to examine the place, and see if the enemy had really withdrawn. It was soon found that they were only hiding themselves from the shot and shell; and when the Punjabees got in the open, the Afghans rushed back of their positions and re-opened fire. They used the holes made in the walls by the round shot as loop-holes, and it must be confessed they were admirably adapted for the purpose. All day long bullets have been dropping over the walls, and five soldiers and several camp-followers have been wounded. The tactics of the enemy are annoying, as they withdraw at the first sign of our men moving out, and return again as soon as we retire. Two or three of their marksmen were daily posted to the same points, and blazed away steadily at anyone incautiously peeping over the parapet. Our men quietly sit down inside, smoke their pipes, and laugh at the bullets, as they watch the movements of the sharpshooters; and as soon as they show in the open, a volley from four or five Martinis is fired, generally killing one or two men. One of the Afghan modes of skirmishing is for a few men to get in rear of a wall, cut holes through the bottom a few inches above the ground, dig another hole in which to lie down flat, and then to fire their piece from their loop-hole. The effect is very singular; the flashes seem to leap out of the ground itself, and when a score of men are firing, the bottom of the wall bristles with flame. This manner of firing gives greater steadiness of aim, and is far safer than resting the rifle on the wall-top, or thrusting it through a slit cut half-way up. This afternoon the enemy showed in large numbers in the orchards about Deh-i-Afghanan, and were plainly trying to skirmish round towards the north-west gap between the walls and the Benara heights. General Macpherson commanding at that corner sent out a party of the 5th Punjab Infantry and 3rd Sikhs to occupy some low hills half a mile from the north-west bastion; and these were enough to intimidate the enemy, although we never fired a shot from our rifles. The guns shelled the orchards, and, at dusk, the usual retirement of the Afghans to the city followed. The Sikhs and the Punjabees were then withdrawn to their lines, and all made snug for the night. We have materially lessened the number of men on the walls and bastions to-day, as the duties are so severe, but everything is held in readiness to repulse an assault at a few minutes' notice. As Martini ammunition is rather short, Snidrrs are served out to the Europeans behind the parapets at night. We have plenty of Snider cartridges, as a large quantity was captured in the Bala Hissar.

22ND DECEMBER.—We have been left almost undisturbed to-day, and it was hard to believe we were really in a state of seige. Scarcely a shot was fired at the walls until the evening; but our spies bring in news that Mahomed Jan is reserving his strength for an attack, which shall be made, then goes off to have some luncheon. Desmarets takes up the stick, from which he produces a despatch, which goes to prove Fouché's duplicity, and calling Jacob the steward, who is another of Fouché's tools, gets him to make a copy of the despatch, and then goes out. Madame de Fontanges returns, and meeting the Marquise, persuades him to fly with her to Paris, where, trusting in Desmarets' disclosure of the secret recess in her house and its contents, she

the mountain over the krual, and Commandant Ferriera, with his mountain corps, succeeded in finding a pass in which Sekukuni now is about twelve miles from this place in the mountains. Ferriera has been reinforced by the Leydenburg Mounted Rifles, Bakeraley's Native Contingent, and forty British Infantry. I therefore consider it most probable that we shall capture Sekukuni within the next few days. All neighbouring kraals have been cleared out, and the Northern half of the mountain is now free from the enemy. Our post in the mountains is supplied by pack animals. I regret to have to announce that the name of Mr. Campbell, attached to the Swazis, who was shot dead at a pass when leading his men, omitted from a previous list of officers killed, and the names of Captain Boston, Rustenburg Contingent, and Captain Willoughby, 2nd Battalion 21st, from the list of wounded; the former was severely, the latter slightly, wounded."

Sekukuni's Town, Dec. 2.

"Sekukuni surrendered at six this evening. Ferreira is now bringing him to my camp. I shall send him as a prisoner to Pretoria."

MR. BOURKE ON THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

SPEAKING at a Conservative Banquet at Leeds Mr. Bourke said the Government had been assailed by language of unusual violence, and statements of extraordinary inaccuracy. The highest authority amongst their opponents told them it was wrong to impute motives, and they proceeded to illustrate that platitude by calling the Government manslayers, thimble-riggers, and political banditti. (Cheers and laughter.) He contended that the Government had done their best to sustain the honour of England amidst great discouragement, and in the face of unparalleled difficulties (hear, hear), and they had done so without embarking upon European wars, and with a very moderate expenditure of the national resources. In the whole of these transactions they had been sustained by the representatives of the people of England—they had been sustained by those whom Lord Beaconsfield still believed were prepared to support his Government. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Bourke then proceeded to defend in detail the foreign policy of the Government, and to vindicate them from the charge of being the friends of despotism and the enemies of freedom. He cited the efforts of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury to obtain an improvement in the government of Turkey, and pointed to the new Constitution of Roumelia as one result of their labours. Not a day passed without their making efforts in the same direction, whereas the Liberals during fourteen years of office never lifted a finger for the better government of Turkey. (Hear, hear.) To say that the Government were friends of despotism was to make a statement which Macbeth would call "a dagger of the mind, a false creation proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain, and he inquired whether Mr. Joseph Cowen and Mr. Walter were mean likely to support a despotic policy. Lord Beaconsfield, who was called the friend of despotism, had given the country the broadest franchise it ever enjoyed and far broader than it ever entered the head of any Whig statesman to conceive. The fact was that the great crime that Lord Beaconsfield had committed was that he had made Tory principles. They were told the other day of the "glorious results" of the Russo-Turkish war. He thought the destruction of the homes of tens of thousands of helpless families, and the death of tens of thousands of men, women, and children, were rather lamentable than glorious, and he maintained that no good result had been achieved by the war which might not have been obtained by peaceful means had the advice of Her Majesty's Government been taken. (Loud cheers.) He denied that their policy had augmented the power of Russia, and indignantly defended the character of his illustrious chief, Lord Salisbury, from the aspersions which had been cast upon him. But for the Anglo-Russian agreement the Berlin Congress could not have taken place. As to the Anglo-Turkish Convention, it was said that the Turkish Empire was doomed. Supposing that to be so, he was sure this country would not submit to Asia Minor becoming an appanage of Russia (Cheers.) The British administration of Cyprus had already been an inestimable benefit to the people of that island, and Famagusta Harbour, which was said to be useless, proved capable only a few days ago of accommodating several men-of-war. The secrecy which was observed in signing the Convention was merely common prudence. Altogether, he argued, the policy of the Government has resulted in favour of peace, liberty, and prosperity; and if men attained to power whose object it was to reverse that policy and to regard England as a little island too feeble to perform its responsibilities, he believed there would not only be the danger of war, but the danger of this country falling into a condition which no Englishman could contemplate without shame and humiliation. (Loud cheers.)

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE SITUATION IN KABUL.

THE *Times* admits that in face of the recent disquieting news from Afghanistan, it may seem a little premature to enter on a discussion as to what are to be our final and permanent relations to the country when our present difficulties have been overcome.

Nevertheless, the *Times* expresses itself well pleased at receiving Sir Stafford Northcote's declaration that the Government policy in Afghanistan is simply a policy of defence and not of annexation. If the *Times* complains it is only that the policy Sir Stafford Northcote proclaims was not insisted upon in practice a little sooner, and that the best chance of carrying it into effect has been suffered accordingly to slip away. Whatever the views of the Government may have been, they have been so studied in silence that they have been misinterpreted and misunderstood both in this country and in India. If an equally firm announcement of it had been made some weeks ago, and if orders corresponding with had been given in plain terms to our military commanders in Afghanistan, we should have escaped some mistakes, and perhaps some disasters, which will be set down at once to the reticence of Government as their cause. The latest news from Afghanistan is satisfactory as far as it informs us that in the opinion of persons who must be supposed competent to judge Sir Frederick Roberts is in no immediate danger.

THE *Daily News* says the satisfaction caused by the welcome news that a convoy from Jellalabad was conducted safely through to General Gough at Jugduluk on Friday, and that he would be enabled at once to advance towards Cabul, would have been unmingled if the confused and contradictory accounts of the last few days had not raised doubts whether the strength of the enemy is not underrated. Recent, reports have been of a nature to shake rather than produce confidence. Such scraps of news as reach us from independent sources cannot easily be reconciled with the official telegrams, and the official telegrams of successive days—which one may be said to consist of scraps—are hard to reduce to self-consistency.

GENERAL ROBERTS' situation, says the *Statist*, must be full of danger, and a winter campaign in Afghanistan is no light matter; and this is what we are now engaged in. Anxiety is also increased when we consider the evident ability with which the Afghan forces are handled. It is reasonable to suppose that the Afghan troops have the assistance of some European officers. This is quite apart from any question of Russian intrigues in the matter, though the possibility of some such intrigues is not to be forgotten. We may assume that no effort will now be spared to restore communication with General Roberts, and to bring this winter campaign to a successful issue; but the event has a more permanent interest. It is one of many which has occurred in the development of this Afghan and Central Asian drama, tending to prove that there is a drift of event themselves which may lead to to issues not willingly contemplated by the great majority of Englishmen, but practically unavoidable. That drift is towards the definite annexation of Afghanistan to the British Empire. We cannot retire soon with safety, and later, when interests have grown up under the protection of our army, we shall not be able to retire at all. Russian movements may contribute to the drift of events. A Russian force demonstrating on the Oxus or attacking Merv, or perhaps menacing Herat, will not facilitate the withdrawal of our army from Cabul and Candahar. Afghanistan is a *dimnosa hereditas*, but whoever may be to blame, it is not so easy to perceive how it can now be thrown off our hands.

SAYS the *Examiner* how formidable is the opposition which has now suddenly come to a head in Afghanistan may be judged from the fact that we have three separate armies, none of which can be called numerically weak if we consider the small numbers with which we have always won our battles in India, each of them cut off from the other and from their base, and all virtually blockaded and besieged. General Roberts has little short of seven thousand men, General Gough six thousand, and General Bright above four. There are therefore about 17,000 men on the line between Khyber and Kabul alone—a force nearly as large as that with which we besieged Sebastopol. It is clear then that the number of the enemy who has succeeded in locking up this force must, at the lowest estimate, be from 50,000 to 60,000 men. That such huge numbers could not have been raised without preconcerted plans and a complete scheme for a simultaneous attack by the Afghans and the hill tribes is pretty clear, even if the letters discovered did not tend to prove it. We sincerely trust that our three army corps are as "safe" as Lord Lytton thinks; but it is a poor consolation after fourteen months' war to have to say to ourselves that we hope our brave men are "safe." Better to have burnt Cabul after the murder of Cavagnari at the risk of punishing the innocent with the guilty, and to have retired from the country after inflicting severe chastisement, than to expose a number of gallant men to a fate which we scarcely dare to contemplate. The Afghans, unfortunately, are not likely to give quarter, nor to make prisoners of war. It is now not a struggle for conquest, but for very life; and we have no means of knowing how it is proceeding, nor whether while we write, our brave soldiers are living or dead.

THE painful news from Cabul supersedes political speculation, says the *Saturday Review*. The question is no longer how to govern Afghanistan, but whether it is possible to hold it. Neither the Government of India nor the military authorities at home seem to have suspected that the army of occupation was too weak for the duties which it had to perform. General Roberts and his lieutenants appear to have displayed great skill and daring, and they have been well seconded by officers and men; but from the first they were greatly outnumbered, and the Afghan regiments appear to have been well led, and to have fought with unusual obstinacy. It is but too certain that, as the news spreads through Afghanistan, the numbers of the insurgents will be indefinitely increased. There is, however, ample reason for reposing confidence in the British commander. It will, nevertheless, be desirable to meet a general and reasonable demand by publishing fuller accounts of the events of the war. The Viceroy's concise messages sometimes suggest a suspicion that painful or alarming reports have been suppressed.

LORD LYTTON's telegrams regarding the situation at Kabul—at least those given to the Press—are, according to the *United Service Gazette*, pleasantly hopeful; but they will not deceive people who know India, and can realise the gravity of the position. In spite of all the fine phrases about General Roberts shortly renewing the offensive, the facts are that he has lost Kabul, has been forced to relinquish his hold on the Bala Hissar and the neighbouring heights, and is, after a severe loss, simply holding his own in the Sherpur cantonments against tremendous odds. There is no occasion to doubt the ultimate success of our arms—for it is treason for an Englishman, as it used to be for a Roman, to despair—but there are no grounds for the expression of satisfaction, much less exultation. Yet some of the Government organs are drawing comfort from the wisdom of the policy and the brilliancy of the generalship which has led to this state of things. For conceal the truth as Lord Lytton may wish to do, the fact is patent that the whole of Afghanistan is up in arms against us. Whether this has been the result of a deeplylaid plan, or the effect of the fanatical preaching of the Mollahs, matters not, the fact remains. We are simply at Cabul holding our own, and with the dangers of a hostile advance from Herat, and a rising of the frontier tribes, it is a little too soon to boast of punishing the "insurgents" as knows as General Roberts is reinforced. Afghanistan may have to be re-conquered, if such term is not altogether out of place towards a country which we have failed to bring under submission.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(*Times.*)

To be defeated by a pupil who was never regarded as having the commanding abilities of the master, such is Mr. Gladstone's fortune in the assault he made in Scotland on Sir Stafford Northcote's finance. It is impossible to read the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech at Leeds without acknowledging that on the main points in dispute as to the financial management of the Government he has a sufficient answer to the candidate for Mid Lothian. There are two points in the controversy—one whether there has been a wasteful and extravagant increase of expenditure, the other whether the payment of charges that have been incurred has been unduly postponed and will lead to heavy taxation in the end. In both respects the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been charged with financial misconduct, and he demonstrates that the real increase of expenditure has been very small, while he challenges a discussion of its necessity, and asserts that, so far from heavy taxation being rendered necessary by any postponement of charges, the national indebtedness, on balance, has absolutely been diminished during the last two years. We have more than once shown that such are the facts as to the finance of the Government; that the only question as to their management is whether they have reduced the national indebtedness as much as they ought to have done; and that there is yet no question of increased taxation, except as a means of reducing the debt at a more rapid rate. But it may be worth while going over the ground again with the help of Sir Stafford Northcote's statement.

As to the first point, the question of an extravagant and wasteful increase of expenditure, Sir Stafford Northcote makes a point at starting. Mr. Gladstone compared the outlay of the last years of his own Government, excluding the Alabama indemnity and the Ashantee war, with the outlay of the Conservative Government, including part of their extraordinary expenditure, and so brought out a total increase of 8¾ millions, whereas the figure should be 7¼ millions only. The difference does not seem great, and 7¼ millions is still, to all appearance, a large sum; but the principle is important, and it is something to establish that even this difference, by which the charge is aggravated, is due to an illegitimate process. It is, of course, plain that in comparing expenditure the same thing should be compared. The distinction between ordinary and extraordinary is well established, and to deduct the extraordinary in your own accounts and leave it in that of your opponents cannot but mislead. The policy of the extraordinary expenditure in either case may be questioned, and the greater or less probability of its being repeated and becoming ordinary deserves consideration; but these are questions apart from financial mismanagement, and it is misleading to confound them. Dealing with the nominal increase of 7¼ millions, again, Sir Stafford Northcote's statements are cogent. Of this total, the sum of £1,937,000 is accounted for by the increased charge of the debt, owing partly to a nominal change of the accounts, and partly to an increased appropriation for the reduction of debt, there being no real increase of any sort in the annual burden. The sum of 3¼ millions, again, is accounted for by an increase of 1½ millions in the education vote, the necessary result of the Education Acts, and by an increase of 2 millions in the relief given to the ratepayers by Government subventions and otherwise, which is merely a transference of the burden from local to imperial taxation. Deducting these two sums there remains only £2,000,000, which is the increased outlay on the army and navy, and as to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer directly raises the question of its necessity. To this, in reality, is the question between Liberals and Conservatives reduced as to there having been a wasteful and extravagant increase of ordinary expenditure by the present Government. The only question should be whether the nation has had value during the late crisis for the expenditure in question.

The details given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the increase of the charge for the debt were interesting. They bring to light some important changes in the accounts which have been going on, and the magnitude of the provision which has been quietly and unostentatiously made in this country for the reduction of the debt. Part of the increased charge of £1,937,000 is caused by the growth of the system of loans to local authorities, for which money has to be borrowed. The debt which the present Government has incurred in this way involves a new charge of £644,000, which is fully covered, however, by the interest received on the other side. We have often expressed doubts respecting this system of borrowing in order to lend; but clearly an increase of debt charge of this peculiar sort should not be spoken of as an increase of our burdens. Again, of the remaining increase of charge a large part is accounted for by the new sinking fund of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, the appropriation for this sinking fund being no less than £633,000 last year, and another large part by the recent conversion of a portion of the permanent debt into terminable annuities, involving an increase of charge from about half a million to £1,100,000, the difference being really an increase of the appropriation for the reduction of the debt, not an increase of expenditure in the proper sense of the word. In these two ways, then, the present Government has increased its apparent annual deficit, or diminished its apparent annual surplus, as compared with the accounts of its predecessors, by nearly £1,250,000. When the deficiencies of the last two years are spoken of, amounting in all to £4,930,000 only, this fact should be borne in mind. But for these increased appropriations for the reduction of the debt, which have all been made by the present Government, the apparent accumulated deficiency at the beginning of the present financial year would have been little over two millions sterling. The consideration of what may prove to be the deficiency of the present year ought also to be affected by this fact. Were the Government appropriation for reducing the debt the same as in the time of their predecessors, there would probably be no deficiency at all. But for his own anxiety to increase the visible appropriation for debt reduction Sir Stafford Northcote would both have had larger surpluses when there were surpluses, and smaller deficits when there were deficits, than he has had.

The second point on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicates the Government relates to the alleged postponement of charges and the probable increase of taxation in order to meet them. His answer under this head is, of course, partly anticipated by what has been said about the debt. The alleged deficiencies being themselves reducible in the way described, and being to that extent not real deficiencies when a proper comparison is made between his finance and that of his predecessors, there can be no fair no question of a postponement of charges. The worst that can have happened is that one part of the debt, what is called the permanent debt, will have been reduced, and what is called the unfunded debt will have been increased. It is only in a technical sense that the charges are postponed, for if the accounts had been kept as they were by his predecessors, the charges would have been written off and paid. All that is postponed is the reduction of debt, as to which there may be questions, but which is a very different thing from not meeting the ordinary charges of the year by the ordinary revenue. Of course, there would still remain an accumulated deficiency of some amount, as compared with what would have appeared if the present Government had not increased the appropriation for the reduction of debt; no more, however, than 2½ millions in all; but this does not seem a great sum to leave over in accounts so large as ours, when there have been many millions of extraordinary expenditure, and when the taxes enough to meet that expenditure would wipe off the balance so quickly on the return to a normal state of things. There is the less necessity, moreover, for violent changes in the rate of taxation because the appropriation for the debt, even before the additions to it by the present Government, was considerable, and strictly speaking there has been no real deficiency during the last two years. The entire outlay during these two years, apart from debt reduction, has been met, and more than met, out of revenue. "In the two years which are most challenged," says the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "we spent on war services £8,275,000. The deficiencies only amounted to £4,930,000; so that we provided out of taxes (what would otherwise have been a surplus) £3,345,000 in those years. But, in spite of our having had to raise this balance of £4,930,000 by loan, after having done that the balance of reductions of debt in those two years was no less than £4,400,000." In other words, the extraordinary expenditure of the present Government has prevented a reduction of debt which might otherwise have occurred, but it has not led to any increase of our burdens or any real postponement of charges. On the contrary, debt has been reduced in reality, though at a diminished rate. The question may fairly be raised as to whether a country like England ought not to do more towards reducing debt even in times of depression and extraordinary expenditure like those through which we have been passing. But the question should be fairly raised. We must not be told that the Government is running an extravagant course and postponing the payment of its bills when all that is meant is that debt is not being reduced so quickly as is thought desirable for good finance. The Government may not rightly in such times in not raising taxes quickly in order to pay off debt. The true policy is to maintain adequate taxes for the reduction of debt and for all other purposes in quiet times, so that when a troubled time comes the extraordinary outlay can be met by merely diminishing the rate of debt reduction, and without a constant shifting of the scale of taxation. The lesson should not be forgotten when a new period of prosperity arrives. Whether taxation should now be increased will still depend on the court of what is being done to meet extraordinary outlay out of taxation, the extent to which we are really paying off debt on balance notwithstanding an apparent deficiency, and the sufficiency of the taxes actually imposed to provide in a little while for that past deficiency, should a normal state of things be restored. Up to a very recent date a satisfactory answer could have been given to these questions, and apparently the Chancellor of the Exchequer is still confident, though it must be difficult to share his confidence if the Afghan war develops itself and a part of the outlay falls on the home Exchequer. Other causes of increased expenditure, such as the report of the Army Commission, are also talked of as likely to affect our future finance. But the answer as to the past is fairly complete.

BANKS.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the consignee, on account of Messrs. Forbes & Co., a consignment of W. and A. Gilby's wines and spirits, consisting of saumur, sauterne, claret, sherry, burgundy, and sundry liquors.

N. B.—The above wines and spirits will be sold privately; also by dozens on applying to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Katevilla," Malabar Hill, the household property belonging to J. L. Symons, Esq., consisting of furniture, crockery, and glassware, a mahogany square piano, also an English built four seated open carriage, &c., &c., the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as revolving breakfast dish, vegetable dish, tea kettle, cruetstand, toast rack, a set of spoon and forks for 12 persons, cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished richly carved household furniture, such as dining table, sideboard, dumb waiter, handsome circular, pier, folding and writing tables, easy low and reclining chairs, conversation and reclining couches, teapoys, hanging argand lamps, rich table ornaments, handsome brass and iron four post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, China bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a few lots of books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built four-seated open carriage, sets of single harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 56, Nepean Sea Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square piano by Soundy and Co. One English built park phaeton, one English built Brougham.

A handsome fast trotting chesnut Arab horse, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of E. W. Kelly, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day. Also to be sold at 2 p.m., at our rooms—

A cutter boat 36 ft. long, 7 ft. 9 inches broad and 15 inches.

1 Handsome chesnut water gelding height 15-2, powerful and sound, goes well in single and double harness.

SALE OF THE WRECK OF THE TWIN SCREW STEAM WATER BARGE PANEWALLA.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Port Officer, the wreck of the twin screw steam Water Barge Panewalla, of 100 tons burthen, as it now lies sunk about a quarter of a mile eastward of the Prongs Light House, and in 18 ft at the time of low water, consisting of Condensing Engines of H P, 6 iron water tanks of 2,500 gallons each, metal steam force pump, water metre, two anchors and cables and other stores.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 26th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lower Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture by Deschamps, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano, brass octave, by Broadwood and Sons, one large fishpond on stand with fish, sewing machine, &c., &c., the property of J. M. Maclean, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, and on the following days, at 11 a.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Baroda Camp, Baroda, a large stock of valuable and handsome drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, plateglass, glass and crockery ware, cutlery, bed and table linen, carpets, blankets, cooking utensils, horses, carriages, &c., &c., sent from Bombay by Messrs. Ladbi Ebhram and Co., contractors, to furnish about 100 tents for His Highness the Gaekwar's guests.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the consignees on account of Messrs FORBES and Co., a consignment of W and A Gilbers wines and spirits, consisting of rhine, quinine sherry, maraschino, curacoa, noyeau, orange bitter, port, claret, ginger, brandy, Hungarian, &c.

N.B.—The above wines and spirits will be sold privately also by dozens on applying to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1880.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—

1 case mechanic Toys.
3 do. white counter pans of sizes.
2 do. Foolscape 12 lbs.
2 do. do. 16 "
2 do. do. 20 "
3 do. Note papers.
5 do. Lozenges.
1 do. Soaps.
Lots of samples of hardware, toys, &c.
On account and risk of Abdoola Daood Bowlee.
75 pieces flannel.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, sale to commence at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomed Ali bin Cosman Mahomed, the following properties, viz.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fasendaree land or ground together with building or dewelling house situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the subdistrict of mahims fronting on the west side of the Memon Wada Street or Chunam Kiln Row, and now in the occupation of the said Mahomedally, bin Osman Wufad, and assessed by the Collector of the Municipal Commissioner under No. 94 and containing by admeasurement 283 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the east side by the sweeper's passage, on the west by Memoowada street, on the north by the property of Syed Kamoo, and on the south by sinarrow passage.

LOT No. 2

Will sell on 26th instant, sale to commence at 3 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, together, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the new Cacee street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoiekuwar, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 2940, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 31, containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows; on the east by the said New Cacee Street, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by a house, and on the south bya house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

ROSES! ROSES! ROSES!

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE ROSES FROM POONA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 7 a.m., on the 28th instant, at No. 18, Marine Lines, about 150 choice roses, budded standards and bushes of many of the best and most favourite varieties. The attention of those interested in horticulture is invited to this opportunity of obtaining desirable additions to their gardens.

The plants will be on view from the 23rd instant.

SALE OF ITALIAN CHESNUTS.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 8 a.m., will be sold by Public Auction, at the Crawford Markets' Godown, on account of whom it may concern:—

50 chests from Italian chesnuts will be put up in small lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1880.

NOTICES.

THE CHROMOGRAPH.

Foolscap size in polished teak box.....Rs. 18
Ditto in Zinc case..... " 15

*** This invention only needs to be seen to be appreciated; it will no doubt be soon used in all Official and Mercantile Offices, as by its aid many copies of a letter can be produced in a few minutes without a copying press.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION STORES, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH STORES.

Prime York Hams.
Streaky Breakfast Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Corned Beef and Ham.
Swiss Milk.
Confectionery.
Candied Fruits.
Chocolate Creams.
Edinburgh Rock Toffee.
Tasmania Jams.
Whiskey and Saccone's Sherry.
&c. &c.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW STREET AND FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS HEERBAI, Widow and Administratrix of RAHIMBHOY ALLOOBHOY, deceased, hath contracted to SELL to LIMBAJEE BABAJEE SABLAY VANJAREE, all that piece of Government ground situate at Colaba, admeasuring about 887 square yards, bearing Collector's No. 45, together with the house thereon standing numbered 3F by the Collector of Assessment, and which is bounded on the east by the Mahomedan Burying ground, on the west by the Eduljee Nowrojee Road, on the north by the properties of J. F. DeSouza and Mannekjee Mistree, and on the south by the properties of Mowjee Bhatia and Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Kanga. ALL PERSONS claiming any right to or interest in the said hereditaments by way of purchase, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to inform the undersigned of the same on or before the 25th instant, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 12th day of January, 1880.

JEMSETJEE OURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

ICE MAKING MACHINERY.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay are appointed the sole Bombay Agents for

WESTS ETHER ICE MACHINES.

To make from 5 cwt. of pure block Ice in 24 hours.

THE abovemachine are supplied at English cost price plus Shipping and Landing Charges and Agency Commission. Full particulars can be obtained at S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay are appointed the sole Bombay Agents for

BOOSEY & CO., BAND INSTRUMENTS.

INSTRUMENTS supplied to the Army, or to Railway, School, Local Companies, or the Bands of Native Princes at the London prices plus the actual Importation Charges, Government Duty and Agency Commission.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

1879. SPECIAL 'XMAS ANNOUNCEMENT. 1879.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AT

C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

HANDSOME Gold suites of Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings, set with
Pink Coral and Pearls, Rs. 215.
Do. Pink Coral and Diamonds, Rs. 250.
Do. Pearls and Diamonds, Rs. 240.
Do. Ivy Leaf Pattern, set with Brilliants, Rs. 675 & Rs. 825.
Do. Enamelled Brooch or Pendant and Earrings, Rs. 260.
Plain Gold Half Suites of Brooch and Earrings, from Rs. 60.
Half Suites set with Diamonds, Pearls, &c., from Rs. 85.
A variety of chaste patterns to select from.
Lockets set with Brilliants, the newest shapes, Rs. 140 to Rs. 850.

☞ *All the above are supplied with either Morocco or Blue Velvet Cases.*

Dress Studs, Links, &c., Plain, or set with Stones, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 350.
Handsome Gold Necklets, the latest London patterns, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 350.
Single Stone Gipsy Rings, set with Brilliants, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 1,000.
An immense stock of Ladies' Fancy Dress Rings, set with Pearls, Turquoise, Garnets, Rubies, &c., at prices varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150.
Travelling Clocks, best Electro-Plated Goods, Musical Boxes, Chronographs, Binoculars, Spectacles, Parisian Bronzes, &c.

INTIMATION.

WE have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises Gold Chains and Jewellery of pure Indian Gold, by skilled European workmen, which will be of Warranted finish of Workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this class of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
12th December, 1879.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

HAVE received A LARGE CONSIGNMENT as under:—
Handsome Ball Dresses (ready made) in all the latest fashions.
Silks and Satins in great varieties.
Colored Muslins in every shade.
Fancy Trimmings and Flowers to match.
White Satin Boots.
White Satin Shoes.
Black Satin Shoes.
Gloves in all colours' qualities and sizes.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT

Is now complete with all requisites in every Branch.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A varied assortment of Blankets and Rugs at cheap prices.

NOTE.—The verdict is that the best qualities of all classes of goods at the lowest rates can only be obtained at

MEIFFRE BROTHERS'
CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

HAMILTON & CO.

SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES

of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting, half hunting, or open crystal face cases. Priced plain engine turned or richly engraved, Cash, Rs. 290 to Rs. 430.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD NON-KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

Same quality in everyway as the above, Rs. 255 to Rs. 350.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

With best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting, half hunting, or open crystal face cases. Plain or tastefully engraved, keyless, priced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 400; non-keyless, Rs. 100 to Rs 225.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

With highly finished movements, in hunting, half hunting, and open face, keyless, priced from Rs. 112 to 225; non-keyless, Rs. 85 to 135.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER GENEVA LEVER WATCHES.

With keyless movements, jewelled in ten holes, compensation balance, crystal glass front, warranted sterling silver cases.

Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands. This, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out. Priced Rs. 38.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Chronometer, Keyless, Striking, and Repeating Work, thoroughly repaired by EXPERIENCED LONDON WORKMEN on the Premises.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

January 8th, 1880.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & COMPANY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	22	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches	22	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches	11	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	12	0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined throughout, suit complete	70 to 80	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS

	Rs.	a.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	30 to 35	
Vest Do. Do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16	
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair	12 to 16	
Real White American Drill	4	0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suits	10	0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on, the riding belt system, each	2	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10 Rampart Row.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers, all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 38.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, al thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs.